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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/815,492	03/23/2001	Ann Elizabeth Kelly	13DV14010	5661
29399	7590	03/23/2005	EXAMINER	
JOHN S. BEULICK C/O ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE SUITE 2600 ST. LOUIS, MO 63102-2740			CAO, HUEDUNG X	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2821	

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/815,492

Applicant(s)

KELLY ET AL.

Examiner

Huedung X. Cao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The request filed on 12/21/2004 for a continued examination (RCE) based on parent Application No. 09/815,492 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 6-7, and 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over SHRADER (6,720,979) in view of SHARPLES et al. (6,240,450).

As per claim 1, Shrader teaches a method for displaying web-based data files, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a centralized web structure for storing a plurality of web-based data files (Shrader, column 3, lines 46-49; ImageCacheTable); storing the plurality of web-based files within the centralized web structure (Shrader, column 3, lines 49-51; AnimatedGIFObject); and displaying the plurality of web-based data files in a simulated animated format (Shrader, column 4, lines 51-60), such that a user controls at least one

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of an animation speed, an activation of the animation (Shrader, column 3, lines 37-42; column 4, lines 17-27; column 5, lines 66-67). It is noted that Shrader does not teach "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals". However, Sharples teaches that such "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals" is well known in the art (Sharples, Authorization Process 620; column 8, lines 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an authorization process to limiting the access the certain file because it provides protection for the confidential images on the network (Sharples, column 2, lines 52-53).

Claim 2 adds into claim 1, wherein said step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files further comprises the step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files in a simulated animated format without using browser plug-in software (Shrader, column 6, lines 50-53, 58-60) .

As per claim 6, Shrader teaches customer applications web-site for displaying a plurality of data files in a simulated animated format, the data files individually saved (Shrader, column 3, lines 46-51) said web site including an interactive control panel configured to permit an end-user to control the animation display including at least one of a speed of animation and an activation of the animation (Shrader, column 3, lines 37-42; column 4, lines 17-27; column 5, lines 66-67).

It is noted that Shrader does not teach "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals". However, Sharples teaches that such "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals" is well known in the art (Sharples, Authorization Process 620; column 8, lines 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time the invention was made to provide an authorization process to limiting the access the certain file because it provides protection for the confidential images on the network (Sharples, column 2, lines 52-53).

Claim 7 adds into claim 6, wherein said step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files further comprises the step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files in a simulated animated format without using browser plug-in software (Shrader, column 6, lines 50-53, 58-60) .

Claim 9 adds into claim 6, wherein said step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files further comprises the step of arranging the plurality of data files in a sequential order (Shrader, column 5, lines 60-62).

Claim 10 adds into claim 9, wherein said step of arranging the plurality of data files further comprises the step of using JavaScript to determine the sequential order of the data files (Shrader, Java applets, column 6, lines 60-63).

Claim 11 adds into claim 6, wherein the data files comprise a plurality of aircraft engine components arranged in different orientations with respect to each other which the cited references do not explicitly teach. However, it would have been obvious to have Shrader's animated images being any set of image frames, in this case the aircraft engine component images (Shrader, column 7, lines 24-29). It would have been obvious to view the aircraft engine component images in animation because it provides a visualization aid for studying the engine of aircraft.

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Claim 12 adds into claim 6, wherein the interactive control panel further configured to display each individual data file in a non-animated format (Shrader, column 7, lines 28-29).

As per claim 13, Shrader teaches web-based system comprising: a browser (Shrader, web browser 15; column 3, lines 10-14); a client system comprising; a data storage device for storing a plurality of data files (Shrader, the representative client; column 3, lines 6-18); and a server system configured to be coupled to said client system and said database (Shrader, the representative web server; column 3, lines 18-28), said browser configured to display the data files in a simulated animated format (Shrader, column 3, lines 37-42; column 4, lines 17-27; column 5, lines 66-67). It is noted that Shrader does not teach "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals". However, Sharples teaches that such "limiting access to the data files to authorized individuals" is well known in the art (Sharples, Authorization Process 620; column 8, lines 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an authorization process to limiting the access the certain file because it provides protection for the confidential images on the network (Sharples, column 2, lines 52-53).

4. Claims 3-5, 8, and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shrader in view of Sharples et al as applied to claims 2, 6, and 13 above, and further in view of GABLER et al. (6,300,959).

Claim 2 has been rejected as obvious over Shrader in view of Sharples as showed above, and claim 3 adds into claim 2 further the step of storing a plurality of JPEG images, which Shrader and Sharples do not teach. However, Gabler teaches that the animated images formatted in JPEG are well known in the art (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55). It would have been obvious to provide the animated images in a compressed format such as GIF (in Shrader and Sharples references) or JPEG (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55) because it reduces the required memory for storing the images in these formats due to its compression (Gabler, column 1, lines 51-53).

Claim 4 adds into claim 3, wherein said step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files further comprises the step of arranging the plurality of data files in a sequential order (Shrader, column 5, lines 60-62).

Claim 5 adds into claim 4, wherein said step of arranging the plurality of data files further comprises the step of using JavaScript to determine the sequential order of the data files (Shrader, Java applets, column 6, lines 60-63).

Claim 6 has been rejected as obvious over Shrader in view of Sharples as showed above, and claim 8 adds into claim 6 further the step of storing a plurality of JPEG images, which Shrader and Sharples do not teach. However, Gabler teaches that the animated images formatted in JPEG are well known in the art (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55). It would have been obvious to provide the animated images in a compressed format such as GIF (in Shrader and Sharples references) or JPEG (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55) because it reduces the required memory for storing the images in these formats due to its compression (Gabler, column 1, lines 51-53).

Claim 13 has been rejected as obvious over Shrader in view of Sharples as showed above, and claim 14 adds into claim 13 further the step of storing a plurality of JPEG images, which Shrader and Sharples do not teach. However, Gabler teaches that the animated images formatted in JPEG are well known in the art (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55). It would have been obvious to provide the animated images in a compressed format such as GIF (in Shrader and Sharples references) or JPEG (Gabler, column 1, lines 53-55) because it reduces the required memory for storing the images in these formats due to its compression (Gabler, column 1, lines 51-53).

Claim 15 adds into claim 14, "said browser further configured to display the data files in a simulated animated format without using browser plug-in software" (Shrader, column 6, lines 50-53, 58-60).

Claim 16 adds into claim 15, wherein said step of displaying the plurality of web-based data files further comprises the step of arranging the plurality of data files in a sequential order (Shrader, column 5, lines 60-62).

Claim 17 adds into claim 15, wherein said step of arranging the plurality of data files further comprises the step of using JavaScript to determine the sequential order of the data files (Shrader, Java applets, column 6, lines 60-63).

Claim 18 adds into claim 15, wherein said browser further configured to permit an end-user to determine a sequential order of the data files (Shrader, the end-user decides the sequence of the frames; column 5, lines 60-62).

Claim 19 adds into claim 15 said browser further configured to permit an end-user to control at least one of a speed of the animation display, and an operation of the

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animation display (Shrader, column 3, lines 37-42; column 4, lines 17-27; column 5, lines 66-67).

Claim 20 adds into claim 15 "said browser further configured to display each data file individually in a non-animated format" (Shrader, column 7, lines 28-29).

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Inquires

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huedung Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-1939.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong, can be reached on (571) 272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

6. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end, representing the name Huedung Cao.

Huedung Cao
Patent Examiner